

UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT ENGLAND OBSERVE INTERNATIONAL LAW

JAPS WORSHIP
MIKADO ON HIS
ARRIVAL IN OLD
KIOTO CAPITAL

Americans Are Requested to Remove Their Hats and Bow Their Heads but Not to Cheer as Pageant Passes.

ANCIENT CEREMONIES
SOLENNLY OBSERVED

Only When Bugle Note Breaks Silence and Notifies That Sacred Mirror Is Enshrined Do Crowds Cheer.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Kioto, Japan, Nov. 7.—A "humble" like hush enveloped Kioto, the ancient capital of the empire, when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortege made their state entry into the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here on Wednesday next will be held the first great coronation ceremony.

A similar scene never was witnessed in the western world. The emperor and the imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortege was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites. The Japanese viewpoint found expression when the master of ceremonies said to the Americans and other foreigners who were assigned to vantage points in the palace grounds, "When the shrine and the emperor pass, please remove your hats and bow, but do not cheer."

Solemnity of Scene.
A gray autumn day added to the solemnity of the scene when the procession entered the palace grounds in a purely Japanese setting. Humble, bent with years, stood beside soldiers, thousands and thousands of delegates from the societies of the empire. Waiting at the palace were two scores of court ladies, gowned in ancient robes of white and scarlet. The cortege was an exact representation of the one which passed through Tokyo. The shrine, hidden behind curtains of purple, gold and red, borne on the shoulders of yellow-kimonoed villagers, was preceded by priests and followed by the emperor in the royal golden coach.

As the cortege reached the palace gates, the notes of a bugle broke the stillness and informed the multitude that the sacred mirror was enshrined. Then the reverent restraint was broken and the immense throngs gave themselves up to gaily, fireworks and illuminations.

Beautiful Decorations.
The imperial train conveying the imperial sanctuary, and the emperor and the whole court arrived here from Nagoya, where a night was spent. The city was beautifully decorated. Never before was witnessed such a magnificent display of enthusiasm and life in the ancient capital. The people of all classes gave vent to their joy and happiness at the state entry and return, though temporary, of the court, and the arrival of the occasion of the long-looked-for coronation ceremony. The grounds around the station compound and the streets along the route of the imperial procession were profusely decorated and were thronged with citizens eager to worship the imperial sanctuary and welcome the imperial cortege.

On the station platform were present a number of peers residing in Kioto, high prefectural and municipal officials and military officers, representatives of various business corporations and prominent citizens who accorded hearty welcome to the imperial party.

The imperial sanctuary and the imperial cortege arrived at the station amid the impressive strains of the Kluge, or national anthem, and salutes fired by artillery in the neighboring parks.

Sacred Emblems Present.
The sacred emblems of sovereignty were slowly borne on the shoulders of the villagers. Then, with the emperor just behind and his suite directly after him, the procession proceeded to the imperial palace through streets lined by troops and people. The imperial sanctuary was taken to the "Kinkaden" hall especially erected for the reception of the "sacred sanctuary" in the compound of the Kioto palace. The route of the cortege led through a great green arch erected by the municipality.

The repose of the imperial shrine consisting of the sacred mirror was enshrined with an impressive reli-

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 7.—New Mexico: Monday fair, slightly cooler east portion; Tuesday fair, moderate temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 66 degrees; minimum, 38 degrees; range, 28 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 53 degrees; northwest wind; partly cloudy.

ious ceremony conducted by the court ritualists in the presence of the coronation commissioners. The ritualists made offerings before the altar, the chief ritualist reading Shinto prayers. Then followed the worship by the emperor and empress, who were represented in this case by chamberlains and also worship by the members of the imperial family.

Kioto Presents.

In observance of the coronation the city of Kioto presented the emperor with picture books containing the works of thirty-eight contemporary artists, a cushion designed by Shokko Kamekura, and a flower vase made at the Prefectural Ceramic Institute. The city also presented to the empress a gold jeweled box, two rolls of fine brocade with patterns of pine trees and a phoenix and five rolls of white silk damask with patterns of chrysanthemum flowers (the imperial crest) embroidered in deep blue.

On the day of the chief coronation ceremony the city assembly will call an extraordinary meeting and present an address to the emperor, the writing of the address having been entrusted to Kono Saito, a noted scholar.

On November 18 the municipality will give a garden party at the Heian shrine, inviting all guests from the princes and princesses of the blood downward, numbering 2,500, who will participate in the coronation banquet. The governor of Kioto will give a dinner and theatrical entertainment at Gion, inviting the princes of the blood, ministers of state, the diplomatic corps and other dignitaries.

Coronation Committee.

The coronation celebration committee organized by prominent citizens of Kioto has a plan to invite the participants in the ceremonies to the famous cherry dance, to a maple party on Mount Takao, and to present the guests with souvenirs and guide books in commemoration of the event.

Kioto offers a brilliant spectacle. By day it is a mass of light decorations—lanterns, flags, flowers, banners, festive arches; by night it is a blaze of light. The bridges across the Kamogawa river are illuminated with festoons of electric lights. Nightly fireworks will be a feature of the coronation period.

To commemorate the coronation and the fact that official guests will stay in his home which is known as the "Choraku Kien" or "Hall of Everlasting Joy," Kichibei Murai, a Kioto millionaire banker, decided to make an alteration as would make it an occasion of coronation memorial. He has contrived a beautiful structure, half Japanese, half American.

To harmonize with the hilly surroundings of Kioto and the picturesque quietude of Maruyama, where the house is located, the theme of the Japanese paintings in China has with its ripples and gulls. The ceilings are designed to represent the blue skies. Gold flakes are scattered over the ground, so that waves and birds glitter as if in bright sunshine. The idea was borrowed from a roll picture in the Miyajima shrine and the design on a hand-copied Buddhist scripture kept in the Tennoji temple at Osaka.

The painter was Makoto Tsudohki, of the imperial household, and the gold ground and other ornaments were the work of Messrs. Ryosho Shin Kano, Kikawa Takao and Kyosaku Kawabe. The artistic judiciousness of the artist is evident.

(Continued on Page Two.)

VILLA WAITS AT
NAGO ON ATTACK
BY FORCES OF
GEN. OBREGON

Enemies Reported to Have Occupied Hermosillo Cause Northern Chieftain to Avoid March to Interior.

NEXT BATTLE LOOKED
FOR ON THE BORDER

Carranza's Commander Expects to Take Sufficient Time to Bring Up Reinforcements to Insure Victory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Border folk, used to Mexican alarms, were settling down today to await a new climax in the Sonora situation, and from all indications that climax will possibly be in a month or six weeks.

Villa is at Naco, Sonora, with most of his artillery, cavalry and infantry. His apparent intention is to take the defense for once in his career and the General Carranza and other commanders who have made the American side of the boundary more or less quiet for five years, accept battle on the border line.

On the Carranza side, the only man who ever defeated Villa will take his time in preparing to carry out orders to exterminate the brigand.

Bleak at Hermosillo.

He will either await reinforcements at Agua Prieta or go to Piedras Negras himself and threaten the town with which he expects to drive Villa into the United States.

General Manuel Elom, the Carranza commander, who for months has been reported proceeding slowly from the west coast, is at Hermosillo, according to information received by both Carranza and Villa agents. His presence at the capital of Sonora, probably was the factor that determined Villa not to carry out his announced intention of occupying the interior of the state and fighting future battle there.

He did not wish to be caught between Bleak on the south and Obregon on the north.

Twenty-six Americans at Cananea were still safe today, despite the treatment accorded Doctor Thompson and Miller and the two chauffeurs who were they threatened with death by Villa.

Villa Visits Cananea.

Thompson came here tonight at the request of Obregon, who wanted the doctor to visit Agua Prieta, but Mrs. Thompson, who has hardly recovered from the shock sustained when Villa announced her husband had been killed, extracted a promise from her husband never again to venture on the Mexican side.

Villa visited Cananea himself today while General Frederick Funston, who decided to remain pending developments, went to Naco. The Americans at Cananea are in charge of the Cananea Consolidated Copper company and because there are no Mexicans competent to keep the machinery running little fear is felt for their safety.

In addition there are in the Cananea district and that vicinity a number of Americans.

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN SPIRIT
SHOWN DAILY IN
SOLDIERS' TOIL
FOR FATHERLAND

Conditions in Poland Impose Good Tests of Character on Those Charged With Controlling Affairs of Country.

CHEERFULNESS DISPLAYED
UNDER GREAT ADVERSITY

Teuton Spirit Is to Systematically Organize for Betterment of Situation in Conquered Territory.

(BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT)
Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 7.—The Polish people, who have been the victims of a great deal of character in the face of the conditions under which the Austrian and German soldiers have been occupying Poland have been living for months. I mean the conditions which I tried to describe in a recent letter—the hot days and the cold nights and the flies and the all-pervading grime.

These are the things that take the heart out of soldiers. Wounds are honorable. Lying in the middle of a grassy spot that is edged with dust and mud is merely disgusting. Men who like the Germans, come from the best ordered nation in the world cannot find it other than horrible (at least) and they don't talk about that.

They just go on doing their day's work of defending their country, not counting the task but pushing it to completion.

You in America are sorry for these soldiers because you take the neurotic point of view and they take the point of view of men of convictions who have important work to do and the right to do it. You talk about "degenerate Europe" and the "effete monarchies of the old world."

Enjoying Soldier's Life.

I wish you could have seen some hundreds of the citizens of degenerate Europe raising the enormous steel bridge which crosses the Vistula at Warsaw. They were all on foot, some on the bridge and some on the ground, and they were doing the work under heavy handicaps and with primitive facilities. A group was crowded onto one swaying platform that was supported by poles. There was no steam power to raise the driver and release it for its fall, but a mass of ropes and levers from the top of the machine and each rope was raised and lowered by a dozen hands.

It was hard work and monotonous work, but it was not only hard and not seen if you would have thought it was some kind of game. For these men who had been working since dawn—it is now mid-morning—sang as they worked, and laughed and splashed water on each other between groups and made the weary business of one of the most exhilarating sights imaginable.

Colossal Rain Set to Rights.

Were they daunted by the colossal rain they had to set to rights? Not

Note Insists That Neutral Rights
on High Seas Are Disregarded

They? The Lusitania bridge lay in great enormous broken shafts before them, now plunged deep into the bed of the river and rising drunkenly upward to the sky. It seemed a hopeless proposition. Then "effort" gentlemen, with arms of bronze and bare knuckles, took a sudden look at it, crawled over it and dove under it, noted down measurements, and then began hanging pulleys from its twisted girders. They edged their positions around it and swung their derrick against it, and with ease it swung and clanking of machinery and creaking of timbers they went to work. Lo! The mighty spans rose from the river bed!

All day long the work went on. Dusk fell and searchlights were turned on and the shining men still toiling against the twisted mass of steel (The Jot by contrast).

Simultaneously with the preliminary raising of the steel bridge, the Germans and Austrians have put the finishing touches to a new timber bridge which lies just above the old one and leads into the fortress of Warsaw. The last plank laid, they saw another span, lying aimlessly on mud at each end of the bridge (The Jot by contrast).

NEW CABINET IN
GREECE FAVORS
ENTENTE ALLIES

Press of Country Is Opposing Dissolution of Parliament and Belief Is That Crisis Is Bridged Temporarily.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Athens, Nov. 7 (via Paris, 1:30 p. m.).—M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis ministry are retained except the premier himself. The new prime minister has taken the portfolio of foreign affairs. The formation of the new cabinet, it is generally assumed, will delay, if not eliminate, the crisis which probably would follow a dissolution of the chamber of deputies by the king.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers, who took the oath of office today:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis.
Minister of public instruction, M. Michalidis.

Minister of justice and communications, D. G. Rhodis.
Minister of interior, M. Gounaris.
Minister of marine, Admiral Constantinos.

Minister of finance, Stephen Demas.

Besides the premier, M. Michalidis is the only new member of the cabinet. The office he took formerly was held by M. Theodoris, who has become minister of national economy, a new post.

The first press the availability of going on without a dissolution of parliament and new general elections. M. Skouloudis is not a deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat known chiefly for the part he played in the London peace conference in 1917, after the Balkan war. He was minister of foreign affairs in the Rallis cabinet in 1917. He is reported to be favorably disposed toward the quadruple entente.

AMERICA IS CHAMPION OF
RIGHTFUL INTERESTS OF
THE NATIONS NOT AT WAR,
IS LANSING'S STATEMENT

DOCUMENT NEARLY 15,000 WORDS
LONG AND COVERS THIRTY-FIVE
POINTS OF RADICAL DIFFERENCE

Alleged Precedents, Cited by Sir Edward Grey, in Civil War Are Shown Not to Be Applicable at Present and Were Not in Similar Circumstances to Those Prevailing Today; British Admiralty Is Charged With Having Seized Vessels on Suspicion and Then Searched for Evidence to Bolster Up Action; Maritime Authorities All Against London Contention, and Orders Issued by Japan, Russia, Spain, Germany, United States and Great Britain Regarding Search, in Port, of Cargoes, Are Opposed to Policies Now Observed by His Majesty's Navy.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here today, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Insists Upon Rule of Law.
"The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most solemnly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international law be maintained unimpaired."

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States enthusiastically assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exerting always that impartiality which, from the outbreak of the war, has been sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

Cites British Notes.
The note is dated October 21, and acknowledges the notes of the British government dated January 7, February 10, June 22, July 23, July 31, August 15, and a note dated August 15, all of which relate to restrictions on American commerce. The United States says of the outset that it has delayed answering these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of Great Britain "to exercise their belligerent right with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals," and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exerting always that impartiality which, from the outbreak of the war, has been sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

"It is therefore a matter of regret," says the note, "that this hope has not been realized, but that on the contrary, interferences with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly frequent, causing American ship owners and American merchants to complain to this government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of the principles of international law."

As the measures of belligerent powers of process directed from orders issued by the British government, are executed by British authorities, and cause a reasonable apprehension that if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests, this government directs the attention of his majesty's government to the following considerations:

Summary of Contentions.
Here follow in numbered paragraphs the points made by the United States. Summarized they are:

1. The statistics presented by Great Britain in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here today, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called blockade instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11, is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

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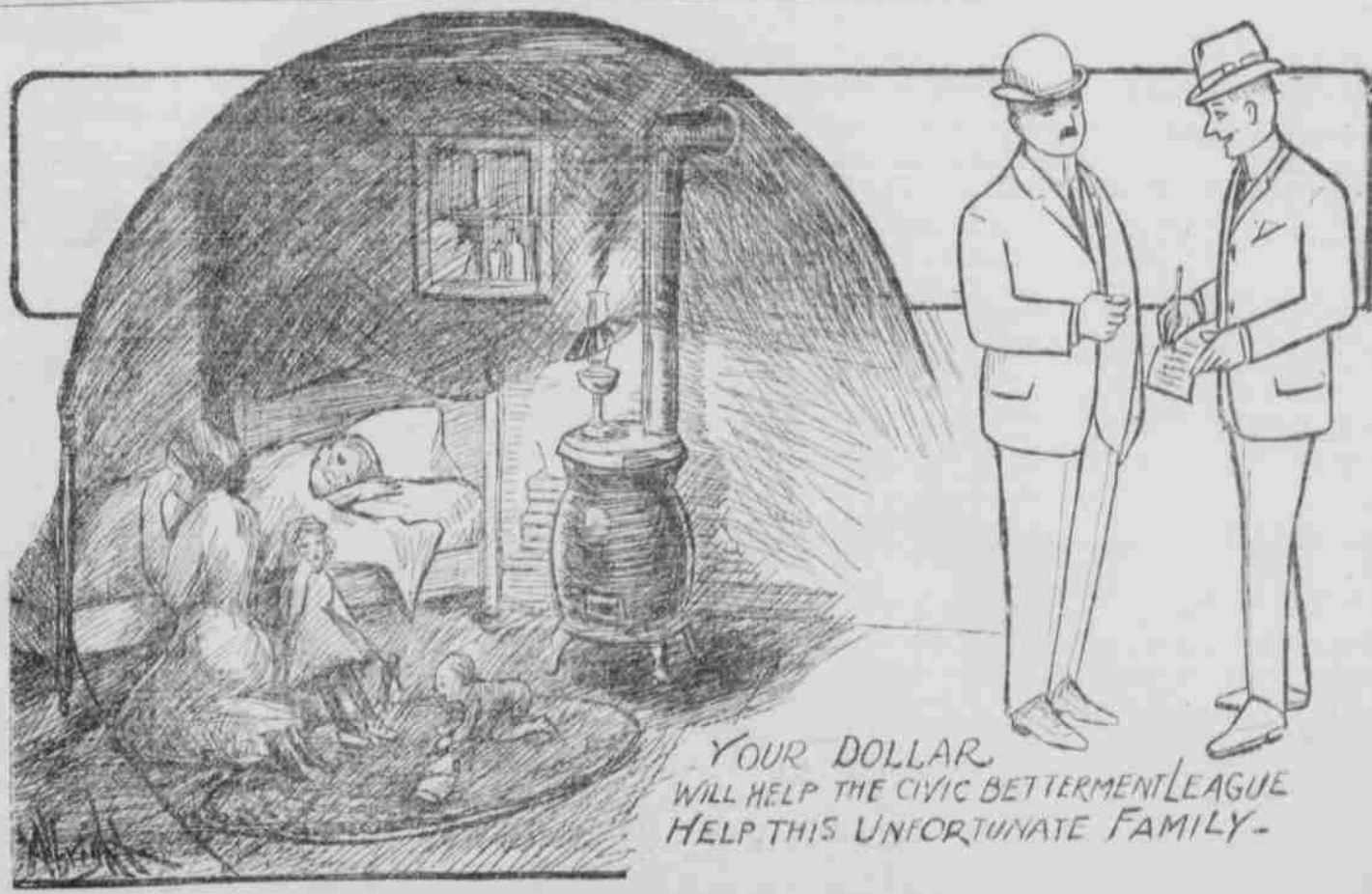
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YOUR DOLLAR
WILL HELP THE CIVIC BETTERMENT LEAGUE
HELP THIS UNFORTUNATE FAMILY.